

**EMPLOYMENT FOR A QUARTER MILLION**

The Employment "Ad" published in "The World" in the first seven months of this year was as follows:

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN	88,521
WOMEN	78,000
HELP WANTED—MEN	88,042
WOMEN	82,473
TOTAL	288,036

Weather Indications.

PRICE ONE CENT.

# HAVE YOU USED THE WORLD POSTAL CARD YET?

## EXTRA. 2 O'CLOCK. 'T WAS CHOLERINE

### So Doctors Say of the Gravesend Disease.

### But London Still Fears the Asiatic Plague.

### First Police Bulletin of Cholera in Berlin.

### Baggage Disinfected on Steamships Coming to New York.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—What with the assurance and denials made regarding the presence of cholera in England, it would be hard to decide whether the cholera cases that have occurred have been true Asiatic cholera or not. In some quarters it is positively asserted that there is no doubt that true cholera has entered an entrance into the country, while on the other hand it is just as positively asserted that the disease is nothing but simple cholera, from which no danger need be apprehended.

Dr. Whitcomb, the sanitary officer at Gravesend, who inspected the steamer "Arcturion," which arrived there from Hamburg on Thursday last and three of whose passengers subsequently died from what was said to be Asiatic cholera, emphatically denies that the disease was the dreaded Eastern scourge. He attended all three of the victims in the hospital and says that they died from cholera.

He further says that the emigrants on the "Arcturion" were not of the poorest class, but were greatly superior to the general run of such people who arrive here.

Danger Not Only in the Steamer.

In some quarters it is held that it is none other than the quarantine officials to act on the supposition that it is only the poorer classes of passengers who can convey the contagion. It is said that even first-class passengers from cholera-infected ports are just as likely to convey the germs of the disease as those who travel in the steerage, and that the disease is not generated on the steamer, but in the cities from which the passengers come, and there is no possible way of telling whether or not some of the first-class passengers may not have only recently left a house in which some person has fallen a victim to the disease.

The people who argue in this way claim that there should be no partiality shown as to what passengers should be landed from a steamer, and that to have an effectual quarantine all should be detained for observation.

It is now declared that the sickness on the steamer "Arcturion" was due to acute diarrhoea and not to cholera. The "Arcturion" is the vessel that arrived at Lyons on Friday last with two suspicious cases of sickness on board. The health officials would allow none of the passengers to land, but ordered the "Arcturion" to put back to sea.

More Excitement To-Day.

Notwithstanding the denials made of the presence of cholera in the country, the residents of Gravesend were thrown into a state of excitement today by the arrival there of two emigrant steamers, one of which was from Hamburg, while the other, as was subsequently learned, was bound for Hamburg.

The steamer from Hamburg was the "Portia." She was subjected to a most rigid examination and all the passengers were mustered for medical examination. Not a trace of cholera was found.

The steamer's physician reported the death of a baby on the voyage, and the news of this spread among the townspeople and occasioned much alarm, the universal belief being that it was another case of cholera. Later it was found that the child had died from some infantile complaint.

A London firm has received an order from the authorities of Hamburg for 35,000 gallons of disinfecting fluid and thirty-five tons of disinfecting powder.

World - Stop Immigration.

The "World" has reopened the agitation against the entry of pauper aliens. It demands that the Government issue an order to prevent the entry of immigrants from cholera-infected ports.

It adds that several of the immigrants from the steamer "Portia" have now gone to the east end of London, where they will probably develop cholera in the next few days and become centers from which death will spread throughout the city.

Cholera Disease in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Twenty persons suffering from choleraic disorders were admitted to the hospitals here yesterday.

believes that the disease originated in the Asiatic Porthouse.

Cholera Bulletin in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Dr. Harris Graham, an American physician who has had wide experience with the cholera in Asia, is organizing the American medical students here into a body to act as assistants and nurses in the event of cholera becoming epidemic in this city.

In accordance with the policy decided upon, to make public the health condition of the city, concealing nothing from the residents, the police this morning posted a notice throughout the city announcing that a woman who had just arrived from Hamburg had died from Asiatic cholera.

Appended to the notice are full instructions for the treatment of cholera.

Carriage Work at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—Many complaints are being made here that in view of the danger of infection to the transatlantic and other steamers, as well as the port, the authorities are not taking adequate precautions to guard against cholera.

Fishing vessels arriving from infected ports, such as Havre, enter Southampton without any inspection of them or their crews being made.

Thirteen Patients in Bremen.

BREMEN, Aug. 29.—Thirteen cholera patients have been admitted to the hospital here.

Five of the cases were certified to as Asiatic cholera. One of the patients died.

Disinfecting Incoming Vessels.

Baggage on the African and America Thoroughly Disinfected.

(Special to the Associated Press.)

QUARTERS, Aug. 29.—The steamer "Arcturion" from Liverpool posted the steamer at 8.30 o'clock this morning. She carried 154 first cabin, 168 second cabin and 480 steerage passengers.

She arrived at 10 o'clock last night and was boarded at sunrise to-day by Deputy Health officers Talmage and Sanborn, who after examining the passengers began the fumigation of all the steerage baggage and passed the vessel.

The steerage passengers will probably not be landed until late this afternoon, as the baggage will not be released until 5 o'clock. The only sickness found among the passengers was a case of chicken-pox, which was removed to the hospital.

The America, of the North German Lloyd line, which sailed from Bremen Aug. 17 with four cabin and 329 steerage passengers, was detained from 7 o'clock this morning until nearly 11. There was no sickness aboard during the voyage, but the baggage was nevertheless thoroughly disinfected.

Two tramp steamers, "Arcturion" from Port of Spain, and "Arcturion" from the Baltic, from Flushing, England; also the bark "Douglas" from Philadelphia, were passed early this morning. They carried no passengers.

The "Friesland" from Antwerp Aug. 26, and the "Polynesia" from Hamburg Aug. 14, are due to-morrow.

Dr. Jenkins is apprehensive of the former, inasmuch as the health regulations in force at that port are not as stringent as circumstances would seem to warrant. Antwerp is not on the list of infected ports, and for that reason Dr. Jenkins believes that more than the usual number of emigrants from infected districts will embark there and escape the restriction in force at Hamburg.

AT WORK IN THE CITY.

Health Officials Taking Precautions Against the Asiatic Scourge.

The quarantine officers of the port will have plenty to keep them busy this week. No less than half a dozen steamships, bringing over large numbers of steerage passengers, will arrive here within the next three days from the cholera-infected districts of Europe.

Of these is due to-day, the America from Bremen. To-morrow the "Seale" from Bremen is expected to arrive, on Tuesday the "Friesland" from Antwerp and the "Polynesia" from Bremen and on Wednesday the "Lahn" from Bremen and the "Veendam" from Rotterdam.

Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer, and his assistants are endeavoring to make a most thorough inspection of all these vessels, and their vigilance will be redoubled, for every day that passes now brings the danger of the pestilence nearer.

Steamers which sailed from the infected ports last week are more likely to carry the germs of the disease than those which have yet arrived, for it was only then that the cholera reached its epidemic form in Hamburg, Antwerp, Bremen and Havre.

In this work the quarantine officials will be aided by Dr. Cyrus Edson and the Board of Health of this city, whose co-operation will prove immensely valuable in detecting cases of the disease and quelling the source in the bud, should it make its appearance.

The latter are on the lookout also to guard against the introduction of the cholera by way of the railroads from Canada and from other parts of the United States, where a patient may slip in unawares and bring the germs of the disease to this city.

The army of inspectors and sanitary police who began their work under the orders issued by the Board of Health last week are still busy, and have already accomplished a vast amount of good among the tenement-houses of the city. They are scouring the plague spots in "Little Italy," and the dirty quarters on the east side down-town, where in 1893 the scourge found its first foothold in this city.

They have found a great many places already which ought to receive immediate attention, and the owners of property in many cases have been ordered to make repairs and renovate and clean the premises for which they are responsible within twenty-four hours. If they do not comply with these instructions in the required time they will be prosecuted.

There are cases where the premises are in an extremely filthy condition. In ordinary cases the law allows five days, within which the owner must comply with the orders of the Board of Health.

Mayor Grant is well satisfied with the precautions which have been taken by the quarantine authorities for warding off the danger of the epidemic. He visited the quarantine station yesterday, accompanied by President Wilson, of the Board of Health; Police Commissioner Martin, Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen and Dr. Charles T. Roberts, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

They afterwards took the quarantine tug

and went down the bay to Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, where they found everything in readiness for the reception of cholera patients in case the disease should be brought over by any of the ocean steamships.

The steamship "Sorrento," which arrived yesterday from Hamburg with 231 steerage passengers, was inspected thoroughly, and no traces of disease were found on board. The vessel was given a clean bill of health. She sailed from Hamburg on Aug. 11, which was some days before the epidemic made its appearance in that city. The baggage of the immigrants was carefully fumigated and disinfected lest it should contain any germs of the dreaded disease.

This week the orders of the customs authorities relating to the treatment of rags, skins, hides and furs from cholera-infected countries go into effect and will hereafter be strictly enforced. They will not be permitted to be discharged on any account without the necessary inspection, and no baggage or goods belonging to immigrants will be inspected by the customs-house officials unless the Health Officer has given a special permit passing the goods or baggage.

Besides the vessels expected in from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Havre, there are steamships from England and from Continental ports not yet infected with cholera due within the next few days. They will all be inspected by the Health Officer with the same care that is employed in the case of vessels from the cholera-infected ports.

Now that the Hamburg-American Packet Company has decided to discontinue its steamer service from England and from Continental ports not yet infected with cholera, it is believed by many that the only effective means of preventing the introduction of the cholera into New York is to stop the immigrant business entirely for awhile. No other steamship company, however, has yet shown any disposition to cut off this profitable source of revenue even for a short time.

Rev. H. M. Tyndale, of the Broome Street Tabernacle, yesterday warned his congregation not to put too much faith in the quarantine. While they were guarding the front entrance the cholera, he said, might easily slip in at the rear. The authorities, he thought, would do well to expend more time in improving and purifying some long neglected parts of the city. Immigration, he said, should be stopped entirely during the prevalence of the epidemic abroad.

NOT A CHOLERA PATIENT.

Anton Finkel Had a Severe Attack of Cholera.

All about as to the nature of the disease thought to be cholera, with which Anton Finkel, 326, Austrian tailor, was suffering when Policeman Quinlan, of the East Fifth Street station, found him in the street at Second Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

This morning when Dr. Hamilton, the house physician, said that Anton Finkel had a severe attack of cholera, the doctor said that the man's statement that he had sailed from Hamburg in one of the German steamers on July 28 was sufficient reason for believing that he was not a cholera patient.

When Dr. Hamilton visited Finkel at his home, he found the cholera symptoms had nearly disappeared, and the patient was up and talking about the text. He had also developed a most extraordinary appetite.

Dr. Hamilton will watch his case another day or so as to be entirely on the safe side.

Patzel's case is the second cholera case that Bellevue has experienced in the last forty-eight hours.

Saturday forenoon, Simon Biddulph, a Baltimore steel worker was taken to Bellevue from Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance, suffering much from cholera-like pain. Yesterday morning the deranged symptoms had all disappeared and Dr. Dillingham of the Board of Health pronounced his ailment a common one and he was discharged.

FEARS CHOLERA WILL COME.

Dr. John Abbott Deems "Thinks America Should Prepare for It."

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, I fear we shall have a cholera epidemic in this country," said Dr. John H. Abbott, of Fall River, Mass., who is stopping at the Leland.

"Everything points in that direction. I am more or less pessimistic. Such a thing is not likely to be obtained. In England, where the regulations are much stricter than they are here, two cases have already crept in. Do we expect to be more fortunate?"

"Apart from this question of quarantine, you must recollect that there are means of carrying the dread disease to our shores by freight vessels entering our ports. If you were absolutely to cut off all personal contact with the countries where the scourge prevails there would still be danger of its reaching this land."

"The germ travels by sea and land. It may come to us through the mails and through the result of our commercial dealings with all nations. Therefore, the most reasonable thing to do is to have cholera will not attack us, and at the same time to prepare to resist the attack."

"With reference to this preparation, a word will not be out of season. Food and drink are perhaps the two things to which each individual should attend. Let every one avoid above all things fruit about which there is a suspicion of taint. The street-vendor should be shunned and canned fruits are not safe. After fruit come vegetables, and the most extreme caution should be exercised."

"I recollect about six or seven years ago reading a lengthy discussion among the medical authorities in France as to the cause of cholera. It was a certain class of green peas, and it was generally admitted that green peas were a source of considerable danger in time of cholera. Among the other things to be eschewed, however hard it may seem, are ice-cream and iced articles of every kind."

"As to intoxicants, you must bear in mind the fact that they have a tendency to repress the system, and anything which brings about that result is bad. In addition to the hints which I have thrown out, every one should give full attention to the advice of the German physician: 'Keep a cool head and your feet warm.'"

JOHN L. AND JIM MOVE.

The Champion Goes to Brooklyn and Corbett Comes Here.

Both Will Give Sparring Exhibitions To-Night.

Corbett Starts To-Morrow and Sullivan on Thursday.

This is a red-letter day in pugilistic circles in this city and Brooklyn. Champion John L. Sullivan will be in the city of Churches to-night and "Pompador Jim" Corbett is already here.

Sullivan will arrive in Brooklyn late this afternoon. He will rest quietly at Casey's place, De Graw street, until about 8 o'clock, when he will proceed to Clermont Avenue, where his big show takes place. Everybody who can get in will have an opportunity of seeing just how the big fellow looks, and it will probably be the last opportunity a good many will have for some time to come. Of course, the event of the evening will be the star's boxing exhibition with Jack Ashton.

John L. will be arrayed in his new colors. These are of silk with a white background. In the center is a likeness of the wearer who stands with arms folded. An American flag and a sunburst are in opposite corners. An Irish harp and a shamrock in the other corners complete the effect.

Among other who will appear are "Brooklyn Jim" Carroll, Harry Newman, "Bully" Dacy, George Siddons, "Tim" Murphy, "Dandy" McBride, "Tommy" Danforth, "Jimmie" Larkins, "Paddy" Smith and "Mike" Leary.

Corbett got in town from Loch Arbour this morning and went at once to Madison Square Garden to meet Dominick McCaffrey and complete arrangements for their four-round contest in the Fall.

This evening Corbett will spar with Daly and McVay in the Madison Square Garden, and from appearances seem that vast auditorium will be none too large to hold the admirers of the Californian. He will wear the same costume that he will have on when he enters the ring at New Orleans Sept. 7.

Corbett will be followed by Dominick McCaffrey and "Cyclone" and the "Cuban Wonder," "Harlem Coffee-Cooler" and "Mike" Brennan, of Montana; Prof. Tom Stewart and "Andy" O'Connor, "Joe" Hopkins and the "African Sailor Boy," "Harry" Livingston and "Jack" Burke, a six-round contest between "Bill" Cahill, the strong boy, and "Bill" Madden; and wrestling by "Black Sam" and "Mike" Condon.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Corbett will play a game of billiards with the champion of the city, John Lawlor, and at 4 o'clock will exhibit his ability in punching the bag.

There will be a boxing exhibition at 8 o'clock, when his opponent punch the bag and play handball if he gets into Brooklyn in time. He will arrive in New Orleans Monday evening and stop at the house of a friend adjoining the Olympic Club. He will keep at it until Thursday, when he will leave in his special car for New Orleans at 5 o'clock.

The Traveler is a fine Wagner car and has been built by the Wagner Carriage Co. of New York. It has two double berths in each, wardrobes and wash-stands, and is very comfortable and convenient. It will comfortably accommodate ten or twelve persons. It is also a large bullet-proof car, and is very strong and has an extension table, at which twelve persons may dine.

He will occupy one of the state-rooms. That is to say, he will take his nap there. A fine spring bed will be put up in the parlor for him for the night. The Wagner Carriage Co. is owned by Johnston and Wakely. The other occupants of the car will be Trainer Phil Casey, Jack Ashton, Billy George, John Pond, John's Japanese valet, Phil Lynch, Supervisor W. V. Malloy, of New Rochelle; Matt Kane, of Yonkers; and Frank Moran, Sullivan's manager.

Frank Moran, L. I. Aug. 29.—Sullivan, according to present arrangements, will leave Camp Place in the 2.15 train this afternoon. He and his party, consisting of Ashton, Casey, Moran and the Jap, will arrive at the Flatbush Avenue station, Brooklyn, at 4.55 and will be driven to Casey's place on De Lauro street.

Cold Rain Destructive to Wheat.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 29.—The rain that has been falling here has turned into a cold drizzle. It will destroy much wheat that has not been cut.

Mrs. Donnelly Fell from a Window.

Hannah Donnelly fell out of the second-story window of her home, 504 East Third Street, last night, and was killed.

Mrs. Donnelly had been leg fractured by the fall, and she was otherwise internally injured. She was removed to Bellevue.

Paxi, Paxi, Paxi, Paxi.

Real all-tobacco cigarettes, 10 cents per package.

It Saves Time, Annoyance, Labor, Car Fare and Temper—The World Postal Card.



## THE OVERSHADOWING ISSUE OF THE WEEK.

### FOR PRESIDENT, TAILOR WING. POINTERS ON THE RACES. POLITICS IN IT, NOW.

#### A Boston Suit-Artist Nominated by the Socialists.

For the First Time in Its History the Party Goes the Whole Ticket.

Simon Wing, a Boston tailor, finds himself suddenly famous to-day as a Presidential nominee, to run in the race with Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

This is the result of the Socialist-Labor party's convention, held yesterday in this city at the Labor Lyceum, 25 East Fourth street.

Eight delegates settled the question, and without pomp or noise, and within two brief hours, reared aloft to the most towering height of political glory in their power, the names of Mr. Wing for the Presidency and Charles H. Matchett, a Brooklyn carpenter, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The eight men upon whom this task devolved were Henry Dims and Hugo Vogt, of New York; Abbott Jeremiah and Joseph Lang, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Gilliar, of New Jersey; David Taylor and Samuel Wing, of Massachusetts, and Faustina Seward, of Connecticut.

These delegates represented not only the party from which they respectively hailed, but they were also representatives of the city by their states, so that Socialists of the whole United States virtually declared their will in the adoption of Wing and Matchett as the standard-bearers-in-chief of their party.

There is no Socialist just now sanguine enough to hope for victory in the November elections, although one enthusiastic candidate gave out his belief that they would poll 100,000 votes at least.

This is the first time that the Socialists have nominated a Presidential ticket. In 1880 the party endorsed the Greenback candidate, James B. Weaver, but came so near being split on the issue involved, that they determined to run a candidate of their own.

The Socialist-Labor party is as follows:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. Abolition of the system of obtaining possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and means of public transportation and communication.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and means of public transportation and communication.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. No right of land shall be conveyed to any individual on condition of which have not been completed.
5. A general incorporation by the States of local trades unions which have no National organization.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to regulate the commerce between the States.
7. Congressional legislation providing for the sale of the public lands to the people, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
8. The right to be free to all the investors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progress and income tax on inheritance. The smaller income to be exempt.
10. The right of the people to elect their representatives to Congress for a term of four years, and to be re-elected for a second term, and to be re-elected for a third term, and to be re-elected for a fourth term, and to be re-elected for a fifth term, and to be re-elected for a sixth term, and to be re-elected for a seventh term, and to be re-elected for an eighth term, and to be re-elected for a ninth term, and to be re-elected for a tenth term, and to be re-elected for an eleventh term, and to be re-elected for a twelfth term, and to be re-elected for a thirteenth term, and to be re-elected for a fourteenth term, and to be re-elected for a fifteenth term, and to be re-elected for a sixteenth term, and to be re-elected for a seventeenth term, and to be re-elected for an eighteenth term, and to be re-elected for a nineteenth term, and to be re-elected for a twentieth term, and to be re-elected for a twenty-first term, and to be re-elected for a twenty-second term, and to be re-elected 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